



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—January 20, 1928

TRACTION INTERESTS LOSE
UNDERMINES INJUNCTION JUDGE
WORKERS' EDUCATION
NO PART OF AMERICAN LABOR
PROTECTION OF MONEY OR MEN

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.
(Please notify Clarion of any change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.

Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.

Auto and Carriage Painters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 200 Guerrero.

Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robert Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.

Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.

Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Brewery Wagon Drivers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.

Bill Posters—B. Brundage, Sec., 505 Potrero Ave.

Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Bollemakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Bookbinders—Office, room 904, 693 Mission Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.

Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.

Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.

Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.

Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Economy Hall, 743 Albion Ave.

Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg.

Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1164 Market.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.

Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.

Draftsmen No. 11—Sec., Ivan Flamm, 3400 Anza. Meet 1st Wednesday, Labor Temple.

Dredgemen No. 898—Meet 1st and 3rd Sundays, 105 Market.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers.

Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Elevator Constructors and Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.

Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.

Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.

Ferryboatmen's Union—219 Bacon Building, Oakland.

Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st Thursday at 5:15 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 8 p. m., Labor Temple.

Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.

Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood Ave.

Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday, Metropolitan Hall, So. S. F.

Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Jewelry Workers No. 36—44 Page.

Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—1212 Market.

Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.

Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.

Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Mallers No. 18—Sec., C. W. von Ritter, 3431 Mission St. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

Marine Engineers No. 49—10 Embarcadero.

Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Miscellaneous Employees No. 119—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth St.

Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.

Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.

Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday, Ex. Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.

Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 102 Labor Temple.

Ornamental Plasterers 460—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 300 Guerrero.

Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.

Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.

Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.

Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.

Post Office Laborers—Sec., Wm. O'Donnell, 214 Steiner St.

Printing Pressmen—Office, 431 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.

Professional Embalmers—Sec., George Monahan, 3300 16th St.

Retail Clerks No. 422—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 150 Golden Gate Ave.

Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.

Riggers & Stevedores—92 Stuart.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.

Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.

Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.

Shipwrights No. 759—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Shipyards Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.

Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Michael Hoffman, Box 74, Newark, Cal.

Stove Mounters No. 62—A. A. Sweeney, 5536 Edgerly, Oakland, Cal.

Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 586 Bryant.

Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.

Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Trades Union Promotional League—Room 304, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.

Tunnel & Aqueduct Workers No. 45—Sec., James Glamburno, P. O. Box 190, Jamestown, Cal.

Typographical No. 21—Office, 525 Market. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Upholsterers No. 28—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.

Waiters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.

Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.

Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

Window Cleaners No. 44—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 7:30 P. M., Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXVI

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 20, 1928

No. 51

TRACTION INTERESTS LOSE

(By International Labor News Service.)

First blood has been drawn by the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America in the injunction battle with New York traction interests.

The Circuit Court of Appeals has reversed an injunction granted to the Interborough Rapid Transit Company against Edward P. Lavin, Harry Bark, Joseph G. Phelan and James F. Walsh, which restrained them from "interfering" with Interborough company union employees and calculated to compel them to join the Interborough company union.

This injunction was issued in 1926 and has been operative since then. The company had brought contempt proceedings against the defendants, charging violation of the injunction, but these may be dropped, pursuant to reversal of the injunction.

History of Case.

Following the 1916 strike the Interborough formed its company union. In 1926 the defendants were officials of the company union. On July 1, 1926, a group of the company union members voted, 579 to 7, to kill a proposition proposing that wages and working conditions should remain unchanged.

Lavin and others were said to have made speeches urging withdrawal from the company union. The following day a strike took place, following demands for increased pay. The strike lasted until July 30, 1926. The defendants were leaders in the strike movement.

In the effort to break the strike the Interborough procured the injunction from Justice Delehanty. The decree was in the broadest terms

Victory Not Complete.

The victory for the defendants is not complete, inasmuch as the decree is reversed only in part. The court orders the motion remitted to the lower court "in order that it may exercise its discretion as to whether an injunction of more limited scope should be issued upon the facts contained in this record."

The plea for an injunction against the Amalgamated and against the American Federation of Labor and all of its members will come up for argument on January 23rd, with counsel for labor, it is understood, ready to proceed, heartened in some measure by the reversal of the 1926 decree and its remission for rehearing.

Labor Men See Victory.

Labor men available in New York commented as follows for the International Labor News Service:

Hugh Frayne, general organizer and Eastern representative, American Federation of Labor: "The decision is a victory for labor and for the courts, which are relieved of the necessity of transacting business which the I. R. T. should do for itself with its employees."

James H. Coleman, Carmen's organizer: "Mr. Quackenbush has nothing to say. I don't blame him for not talking. If I were in his place I wouldn't talk." (Quackenbush is I. R. T. counsel.)

B. A. Larger, secretary, United Garment Workers: "The decision is something more than a victory. It is an indication that in at least one state

the highest court approaches labor problems intelligently."

John L. Leary, Jr., industrial editor, The World: "Read in the light of the Excelsior Bakery case the right of unions to recruit, and bearing in mind the declaration of the court that a wage contract must be 'freely' made and for a definite period, the decision means, if it means anything, that the more recent attempts of the Interborough to enroll 3,500,000 members of the American Federation of Labor must fail. The Interborough cannot meet the tests laid down by the court. It is, in my judgment, caught on a two-horned dilemma."

VISITING AUSTRALIANS NOT FOOLED.

The Australian Industrial Commission, appointed by that government to visit the United States, found nothing that can be applicable to their own country, according to Australian newspapers received at American Federation of Labor headquarters. The commission visited the United States several months ago.

No recommendations were made, although employers' representatives attempt to glorify the company "union." This is referred to as "Yankee Dope to Kill Trade Unionism" by labor editors, who point out that collective bargaining is unchallenged in Australia.

The labor members of the commission insist it is impossible to make any comparison between the two countries, because of America's tremendous natural resources, mass production and a vast population which provides her with a home market.

The labor members are alert to the purposes of the company "union" and are not fooled by the "industrial democracy" pretense of anti-union employers. The labor members say:

"The company 'union,' with the final veto regarding wages and conditions resting entirely in the hands of the management, would not suit Australian conditions or Australian workers. The company 'union' in America is the result of special circumstances and conditions which do not exist in Australia. Collective bargaining has no place in their scheme. In America a large portion of unskilled and ordinary labor is unorganized and the company 'union' in many of the factories was established to checkmate the organization of workers. The relations between employers and employees can only be handled by the organized force of each—the respective unions and employers or association of employers."

The "Age," a daily newspaper published in Melbourne, says:

"Australians may be safely left to work out their own industrial salvation. The process may be costly, but it is vain to dream of importing methods from any other country. Panaceas for our labor troubles will have to be indigenous if they are to be efficacious. The government would be wise to devote itself to the seeking of solutions suited to individual Australian's temperament and to the Australian nation's stage of development."

Man has not yet reached his best. He will never reach his best until he walks the upward way side by side with woman.—Eugene V. Debs.

UNDERMINES INJUNCTION JUDGE.

In defending the Shipstead anti-injunction bill, now pending in Congress, trade unionists and other believers in democracy should keep in mind that the labor injunction is of recent date. It is the result of a quiet usurpation by judges, aided by lawyers.

Originally the injunction was only used to protect property and property rights where the plaintiff had no remedy at law. It was not used in personal relations.

By artful devising and crafty fabrication the courts and lawyers silently and slowly developed a theory that places the most elemental personal right under the classification of property and, therefore, under equity jurisdiction.

This has resulted in one-man government—the judge is supreme. There is no limit to his dictums that sanctify property at the cost of human freedom.

The Shipstead bill (known as the La Guardia bill in the House) would end this vicious system that is undermining government by taking from courts the power to issue these writs except to defend property and property rights.

Under the Shipstead proposal, property and property rights are defined as "tangible and transferable." If courts retained this power of definition, they could continue present practices. To stop their usurpation jurisdiction is taken from them.

Opponents of the bill are attempting to create a defeatist atmosphere by claiming that the measure is unconstitutional.

The bill accords with the Constitution, which created the Supreme Court and authorizes Congress to establish inferior federal courts, whose jurisdiction shall be defined by Congress.

The Shipstead Bill should be discussed wherever trade unionists assemble. A powerful public opinion must be developed, as opponents well know it strikes the hardest blow yet aimed at the injunction judge.

No longer will he be permitted or trusted to gently and humanely exercise a power he has usurped. Instead, that power is stripped from him by restoring the original equity process. Then he can only issue these writs to protect property and property rights when the plaintiff has no remedy at law. He would no longer be arbiter of the lives of men and women who work for wages.

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COMMUNITY CHEST.

Community Chest Sunday has been designated for observance in the various churches of the city on Sunday, February 26th, and similar observance in the Jewish synagogues will take place on Saturday, February 25th. This statement has been authorized at Campaign headquarters, 500 Post street at Mason, by Dr. W. K. Guthrie, chairman of the Church Co-operation Committee.

Suitable program of music and addresses that will set forth the theme of the Community Chest to the effect that the care of the unfortunate is not a heavy burden, but rather a privilege and a cheerful duty, will be presented in churches of many denominations.

Community Chest Sunday observance climaxes preliminary arrangements as the gigantic team organization of 6000 unpaid volunteer workers that will make a city-wide canvass for funds will be in readiness to take the field on Monday, February 27th, and continue until March 9th, when it is expected the Chest fund of \$2,250,000, to be used in financing the 1928 welfare program, will be filled to overflowing.

Emphasis is stressed on the statement that owing to San Francisco failing to subscribe the amount asked for by the 107 agencies last year, it was necessary to curtail seven per cent of worthy activities. Church leaders, and others interested in the success of the coming campaign, will leave no stone unturned to create the proper understanding of the situation in the public mind. Once this is accomplished it is confidently expected San Francisco will meet its obligation cheerfully and adequately.

SAMUEL GOMPERS' BIRTHDAY.

That day must be made the brightest red-letter day in the history of Union Labor Life. Not only that, it must be the biggest day in labor's history in providing the protection of life insurance to the families of working men.

Gompers believed in life insurance; he wanted a greater secureness in the working man's life, protection for families, and a chance for the boys and girls. He wanted insurance provided in a form so that wage earners could afford it and could pay the premiums out of wages. And he wanted it written by sound, strong companies so that there would be no chance of loss.

Union Labor Life is the answer to the great desire of Samuel Gompers. It is labor's own company, strong, sound, conservative and economical. It offers insurance for working men on terms which all working men can pay.

In tribute to Samuel Gompers, January 27th has been designated as Samuel Gompers' Day. Union Labor Life wants one million dollars of new business on that day. It wants the imperishable records of the company to show that labor appreciates Samuel Gompers, that it went to bat on his birthday and, in tribute to him, knocked out a million dollar home run.

CANDIAN LABOR SUBMITS PROGRAM.

The legislative program of Canadian labor was laid before the government at Ottawa, January 9th. Through Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, P. M. Draper, secretary of the organization, and the members of an accompanying labor delegation, the government was apprised of the subjects upon which labor requests legislative action. Curtailment of the veto power of the Senate, re-enactment of the Technical Education act, which expires at the end of next March; amendments to the Immigration act; application of the eight-hour-day provision of the Washington Conference in so far as the government is able to do so and amendments to the British North America act and to the criminal code were among the requests of the delegation.

EMPLOYERS CONVICTED.

Announcement was made last Tuesday by Walter G. Mathewson, chief of the Division of Labor Statistics and Law Enforcement of the Department of Industrial Relations, that a jury in the court of Superior Judge M. J. Roche found T. V. Thomas guilty on five counts of a felony indictment charging him with grand theft of cash bond money entrusted to him by workers. The case is one of unusual interest, since it is the first case brought to court by the Labor Commissioner since the new law took effect on July 29, 1927, requiring employers to deposit cash bond money of workers in a savings account subject to the joint signatures of both the employer and the employee. Mathewson interprets this law, which was passed on his recommendation to curb the growing evils incident to the cash bond system, to mean that if the money is not so deposited and is used for any purpose whatsoever by the employer he becomes guilty of grand theft, which is a felony offense, and some time ago announced his intention of proceeding on felony charges against any employer who is found to have misappropriated any bond money entrusted to his care by workers.

The present case attracted considerable public attention a month ago, when it was learned that J. A. Tracy and T. V. Thomas, who operated a fictitious collection agency at 830 Market street, San Francisco, known as Albert's Bonded Collectors, had secured \$5000 in cash bonds from 12 workers employed by them as collectors and that this money had been used for purposes not intended by the workers, who put it up solely as security that they would turn in their collections as such employees. Warrants for both Tracy and Thomas were immediately secured by the Labor Commissioner's office. Thomas was arrested, but Tracy, who was a practising attorney, disappeared. The matter was taken to the Grand Jury by Arthur L. Johnson, attorney and deputy for the Labor Commission, and the indictment of both men was secured. It was then learned that Tracy had served a prison term ten years ago on a felony charge in Colorado and an application for his disbarment in California was immediately made by Johnson to the State Bar Commission. This application is still pending and will be pressed in spite of Tracy's disappearance, according to Johnson, who states that a police circular is being made in an effort to locate him through a concerted nation-wide search. The case against Thomas was presented in court by Deputy District Attorney Joseph M. Garry, who found the new Crime Commission amendment abolishing the distinction between grand larceny, embezzlement and obtaining money by false pretenses and consolidated them all into one crime of grand theft, a great help to him in securing a conviction.

Commissioner Mathewson announced immediately after the verdict was returned in this case that he had instructed his deputies throughout the State to take similar action in all cases brought to their attention where the employers are found to have misapplied bond money entrusted to their care and added an appeal to the public to report such cases to his office so that a concerted drive may be made against the entire system of exacting cash bonds for workers without giving the workers the security they are entitled to under the law.

JOHN O'NEILL PASSES ON.

John H. O'Neill, fifth vice-president of the Molders' International Union, died in a Columbus, O., hospital as the result of an automobile accident. For 40 years he was a member of the Molders' Union. He was responsible for the passage of the Work anti-convict labor law in the state.

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IS SHORTER WORKDAY THE ANSWER?

By James M. Lynch.

There has been much said about the effect of labor-saving machinery. Is it a frankenstein that will eventually devour us? Today machines do everything but perpetuate the human family, and some of the scientists are engaged in making that possibility a realization. Basing its conclusions on the latest report on employment and unemployment in American industry by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, the New York Times, whose editorial page, whether you agree or disagree with many of its pronouncements, is always thought provoking, says that during three years past industrial managers have been pointing out that increased efficiency of labor, combined with introduction of labor-saving machinery and distribution of output evenly throughout the year, was making possible greater output and larger profits, notwithstanding smaller working forces and reduced aggregate payrolls; partly indeed in consequence of them.

"The company statements already cited show that Bethlehem Steel's actual production in 1925 increased over 1923, despite the 2252 decrease in laborers employed and the aggregate cut of \$3,726,000 in wage payments. General Motors' decrease of 7987 in number of employees was accompanied by an increase of 37,347 in cars delivered to dealers in 1925 as compared with 1923. The same process has been visible in nearly all other branches of industry. Although tonnage transported on the railways increased with exceptional rapidity between 1924 and the early months of 1927, and although nearly 8,000,000 more cars were loaded in 1926 than in 1920, the Interstate Commerce Commission lately reported that the number of employees had been reduced 250,000 during the six-year period."

Where does the displaced wage earner turn for sustenance? He is the victim of modern methods and of the machine, and yet he must live. The Times indulges in speculation, but gets nowhere, in this manner:

"What has become of the labor 'released' by this process? It certainly did not turn, as in some older days, to farming work. Mr. Hoover has suggested that the men set loose from factory employment proper have been re-employed in private building construction or on public works, or else may have engaged in 'service employment,' such as automobile garages. At all events, there has been no complaint of destitution among an increasing number of unemployed workingmen, such as used to be heard in our old-time periods of trade reaction. On the contrary, it has become a shibboleth of current industrial theory that the rapidly expanding national consumption has been made possible primarily through the immense increase in aggregate wages earned by the working class. This is one of many puzzling economic problems arising in present-day finance which even experienced economists have not yet convincingly explained or solved."

If the individual cases were located and investigated, there might be some surprising and not altogether reassuring results. The problem is not solved by smug reasoning and self-satisfying conclusions. If there was a tabulation of the number of Christmas baskets distributed, and in addition all of the "neediest cases" helped in other ways, we might get a partial answer to the riddle. A workday of not more than eight hours might also be the solution.

KEEP OIL FILTER CLEAN.

Keep the oil filters in your car clean or replace them if necessary, advises the free emergency road service of the California State Automobile Association. A dirty filter will obstruct oil circulation.

COUNCIL MEETS IN MIAMI.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Meeting in Miami, Fla., in the first session since the Los Angeles convention, the executive council is expected to have before it plans for presenting labor's program to the forthcoming Republican and Democratic conventions.

Unquestionably the injunction will be labor's paramount issue, not only because of the Interborough Rapid Traction Company's petition for a writ to enjoin all organized labor, but because of the steadily growing use of the injunction in contests between labor and employers.

It is deemed probable that the meeting will name committees to appear before the platform committees of the two parties. If this is done, the committees also will be instructed as to their procedure.

A report on legislation now before Congress also is expected to be presented to the council for action.

GREEN REELECTED.

President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, a trustee representing organized labor, was reelected vice-chairman of the Economic Foundation at a meeting at 23 Wall street. Owen D. Young of the General Electric Company was elected chairman, succeeding Thomas W. Lamont, whose term as a member of the board of trustees had expired. Nicholas Kelley, honorary secretary, and G. R. Stahl, recording secretary, were reelected. Russell C. Leffingwell, upon the nomination of President Lowell of Harvard University, was elected a trustee to represent banking, succeeding Mr. Lamont.

The Economic Foundation is a trust established in 1923 to administer funds given or to be given for impartial investigations in the field of economic, social and industrial science. Trustees are nominated by American universities acting in rotation. The research activities of the foundation are carried on through the National Bureau of Economic Research.

ITS OWN WORK.

Describing its own work and objects, and giving facts about the status of working women in the United States, the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor has recently issued a new folder under the title "The Women's Bureau: What It Is, What It Does, What It Publishes."

The folder lists the standards advocated by the bureau for the employment of women, and illustrates good working conditions in five pictures with explanatory titles. All publications issued by the bureau to date and all its popular exhibits, which are lent upon request without charge to responsible organizations, are listed.

The folder may be had in single copies for reference, or in larger numbers for distribution at industrial study group meetings. Address the Women's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

CONVICT LABOR BILL.

In a letter to city central bodies, President Green calls attention to the Hawes-Cooper bill, which would enable states to protect themselves from the influx of convict-made goods manufactured under conditions that would not be tolerated in these states.

The bill was introduced in the House by Mr. Cooper of Ohio and in the Senate by Mr. Hawes of Missouri.

President Green suggests that all central labor bodies urge the passage of these bills, which "will eventually eliminate the contract labor system in all states by making these enterprises unprofitable."

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WORKERS' EDUCATION

WHAT IS WORKERS' EDUCATION?

By Spencer Miller, Jr.,

Secretary, Workers' Education Bureau.

Workers' education is educational pioneering. It must seek out its own methods of instruction whereby the interest and experience of adult workers can be made the starting point of the learning process; it must train teachers who can undertake in fellowship the difficult task of co-operative teaching—of "friends educating one another"; it must provide a new relationship and authority of text-books to the problems to be explored by the study group, and it must develop a content appropriate to the needs and outlooks of those to whom industry is a daily living experience. As workers' education is a pioneering activity, its accomplishments must be considered in the light of the experimental mood which it must employ.

* * *

To bring all the sources of knowledge into practical working partnership with labor's everyday concern, is one of the chief aims of workers' education.

SHORT TALKS ON LABOR AND THE LAW.

By C. W. Joseph,

Lecturer on Labor Law, New School for Social Research.

LESSON I

Why Is Labor Interested in Law?

Why is labor interested in law? The best answer to this question was given by Robert Hoxie, an old, loyal friend of labor who spent many years of his life watching the courts to see how they work. Law, he said, acts as the umpire in the game (struggle) between labor and capital. The law lays down the rules of the game. Not only that, but the law enforces these rules. It is surely vitally important, then, to know exactly what rules the umpire lays down and why only certain rules are laid down.

Often the law aids labor. At times the law prevents labor from doing the things that labor wants to do. Labor complains. Can labor do anything about it? At one time it was a crime for a union to try to raise the wages of its members. The law didn't change itself. Labor changed the law. Labor changed the law by studying the law, by examining how the law works and then by acting in the most effective way. And since labor is certainly the most important division of society, labor is bound to do its share in deciding what umpires (judges) will be chosen and what rules (laws) will be laid down to govern society. Let us therefore understand the law. Nothing can be more important for labor. Remember, too, that labor must deal with the law whether labor likes it or not.

THE INJUNCTION BATTLE IMPENDS.

In New York City, center of the injunction warfare at present, the big battle of the campaign impends. Late this month arguments are to be presented on the answer and briefs already filed. If union-hating traction interests win, then all labor loses a large measure of cherished freedom. If labor wins, then the injunction will have been given a setback that ought to encourage Congress to enact legislation to limit the authority of courts and put the injunction judge finally out of business, where he belongs. One-man rule has no place in a democracy.

HOW TO RUN A UNION MEETING. A Simple Manual on Parliamentary Law.

Paul Blanshard,

Former Secretary, Rochester Labor College.

The Workers' Education Bureau Press.

"The Trade Union is the Bulwark of Democracy"
—GLADSTONE.

Foreword.

The trade union meeting is a vast schoolroom; experience is its great teacher. In the conduct of a union meeting; in the arguments on resolutions; in the decisions on trade union policy, and on public questions, there is valuable educational experience for those who take part. We learn by doing, whether it be running a lathe, driving an automobile or running a union meeting.

Many good union members hesitate to take a more active part in the union's affairs because they don't fully understand the principles. They decline positions of official responsibility because they don't feel qualified to conduct a meeting. They know how smoothly business can be transacted with a competent chairman, and how slow and confusing it may become with an inefficient chairman. Much valuable time is lost and unnecessary friction arises because the simple parliamentary procedure is not known. Yet parliamentary law necessary to conduct a meeting is not difficult; and can be explained very simply.

In response to the request for such a simple explanation this series has been prepared for trade unionists. The rules in these articles are based in nearly every instance upon Robert's Rules of Order, which is the standard on parliamentary procedure used by the great majority of trade unions in this country. If you wish to go into this subject more thoroughly it may be well to buy a copy of Robert's Rules of Order. The object of these articles has been to simplify the procedure of an ordinary union meeting by omitting some of the more complex and unnecessary features of parliamentary law.

In addition to mastering the contents of this series it is well to point out that the union member who plans out in his mind the speech he is to make on the floor, is going to be the most effective in argument. Think before you speak, is good advice. It may be helpful in planning your speech to list your points. Number them 1, 2 and 3. It will be unnecessary after a time. Trade unionists will find "Joining in Public Discussion," by Prof. Sheffield, of great assistance. This book can be obtained directly from the Workers' Education Bureau.

The Workers' Education Bureau of America was organized in the spring of 1921 to unify the separate experiments in American workers' education and to give them the strength that comes from a consciousness of co-operative effort. A good deal of sharing of views has been possible through this agency. The bureau will gladly supply information whenever asked. S. M., Jr.

This series of simple articles on parliamentary law will cover the following subjects:

1. How to Start the Meeting.
2. The Order of Business.
3. Reading and Correcting the Minutes.
4. Reports of Committees and Officers.
5. Unfinished and New Business.
6. How to Make a Motion.
7. How the Chairman Should Receive a Motion.

8. What a Chairman Can Not Do.
9. Defeating a Motion.
10. Discussing a Motion.
11. The Previous Question.
12. Making a Point of Order.
13. Rescinding a Motion.
14. Amending a Motion.
15. Sending a Motion to a Committee.
16. Withdrawing and Changing a Motion.
17. Repeating a Motion.
18. Elections.
19. Adjournment.
20. How to Write the Minutes.

Hints for the Financial Secretary will conclude the series.

SLOW TO PROGRESS.

(By International Labor News Service.)

An investigation made by the Bureau of Women in Industry of the New York State Department of Labor reveals that the giving of organized rest pauses during the working day has made little progress. Apparently the idea has as yet taken slight hold of industry in general, the Bureau reports.

Every effort was made through commercial and trade organizations and management associations to ascertain the firms which had organized rest pauses, but of all those suggested it was found that only six had provided some relief from the pressure and drive of industry by breaking working hours.

The firms reporting as having established rest pauses were a large laundry, a biscuit company employing 8000 workers, a towel supply house, another concern in a similar line of business and a factory where batteries are made. The laundry gives rest pauses of five minutes after each one and one-half hours of work. The biscuit plant gives two 20-minute rest pauses daily. Rest pauses of varying lengths are given by the other concerns.

ARE YOUR TUBES HALF DONE?

Look over your radio tubes, now that the days of "distance" are with you. If you find a darkened spot on one or more, purchase new tubes and see what a difference it will make. A tube will continue to give service long after it has started to go, but the service it gives is like that of a decrepit old man who isn't what he used to be, but refuses to advise you of the fact verbally.

Unions exist for the protection of the workers. The label helps in accomplishing that purpose.

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A. Esmlol	Stockton at Broadway
F. G. Johnson Clothing Co.	2554 Mission St.
J. H. Millett	122 Sixth St.
S. Moral	2321 Market St.
O'Neill & Lally	32 Sixth St.
Peterson Bros.	628 20th St.
Stahl's Toggery	2779 Mission St.
Summerfield & Haines	997 Market St.
Wm. Weinstein	1037 Market St.
H. Warshawski	6340 Mission St.
H. Lowy	2447 24th St.

AS WORKER SEES HIS WORLD.

The Mexican "documents," published for weeks under big headlines in newspapers of William Randolph Hearst, were branded in their entirety as "fakes and forgeries" in a report submitted to the Senate January 11th by Senator David A. Reed's investigating committee.

Twenty-one miners were killed by a gas explosion which wrecked part of a mine at West Frankfort, Ill., on January 9th; rescue teams cut through fallen walls more than a mile to reach bodies of the victims.

The creation of a compensation fund, patterned on the lines of the Workmen's Compensation Fund and administered by the state, to compensate persons injured in automobile accidents, was urged by Governor Smith of New York in a special message to the legislature December 9th.

The Senate in executive session on December 9th passed the Norris resolution directing the Committee on Public Lands to resume its investigations of the Teapot Dome oil lease.

Canadian trade unionists laid the legislative program of labor before the government at Ottawa on January 9th.

Twenty-two labor disputes were brought before the United States Department of Labor for settlement during December, according to Hugh L. Kerwin, director of the Conciliation Service. Of the total, 16 were strikes and six were controversies which had not yet reached the strike stage. Fourteen labor disputes were adjusted, Mr. Kerwin reported.

Mrs. Sara Agnes Conboy, one of the leading women trade unionists in the United States and for the last 12 years secretary-treasurer of the United Textile Workers of America, died January 7th at her home in Brooklyn, N. Y., at the age of 57.

Reversing its position, the Supreme Court announced January 9th that it would make a thorough inquiry into wire-tapping in connection with enforcement of the prohibition law.

Retrial of the Fall-Sinclair oil lease conspiracy case has been fixed for April 2nd because of the alleged enfeebled condition of Albert B. Fall, former Secretary of the Interior.

The British Labor Party won another seat in parliament at the recent by-election at Northampton, England, when the Labor candidate defeated his Conservative and Liberal rivals.

Senator Hiram Johnson of California on December 9th introduced a resolution calling for a sweeping investigation of strike conditions in the soft coal fields of Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio.

Massachusetts members of the New England Council on January 8th recommended that the labor laws be amended to permit longer workday in the textile industry; the members particularly recommended "elasticity" in the hours of labor for women, quoting Governor Fuller and the New York State Industrial Survey Commission in making the proposal.

Louis F. Post, editor, economist, prominent single-tax advocate, former Assistant Secretary of Labor and a brave fighter for the rights of the people, died January 10th at Washington, D. C.

An investigation of concessions held in Nicaragua and of the circumstances surrounding the sending of United States Marines to that country is called for in a resolution introduced in the Senate January 5th by Senator Wheeler of Montana.

For the fourth time, the Norris "lame duck" resolution, changing the dates upon which the President and Vice-President and members of the Senate and House leave office and their successors come in, and to alter the date of the assembling of Congress, was passed by the Senate January 4th.

BY THE WAY.

The papers report that letters and telephone messages were received at the White House protesting against a representation of President Coolidge by Will Rogers in a recent nation-wide radio program. Mr. Rogers, from his home in California, announced during the program that he would switch to Washington, where the President would say a few words. Then Mr. Rogers imitated the President, whom he had say certain things in typical Rogersesque style.

Mr. Rogers' imitation was all good-natured stuff, full of fun and with a thread of raillery running through it. Even those with the most rudimentary sense of humor could appreciate it, and that it should have been taken seriously is very sad. The protests against Mr. Rogers' joke seem in keeping with the foolish idea that has arisen in recent years of making the President of the United States a sacrosanct personage, who must be treated with a respect and reverence somewhat akin to the studied and artificial respect and reverence shown toward Oriental despots. Reading of the protests against Mr. Rogers' imitation make one inclined to believe that "Adam Coaldigger" of the Illinois Miner is right when he says that the American people don't "laff" as they once did. "The American peepul," says Adam, "used to be the laffingst peepul in the world," but they are not any more, he adds. Of course the American people do still laugh, but they are in danger of losing laughter if they take Presidents and other politicians and employees of the nation too seriously.

* * *

Another link with the time of Henry George has gone with the passing of Louis F. Post, noted advocate of the single tax and long a fighter for ideals of American freedom and democracy that in many quarters seem to be considered old fashioned and quite out of date. Mr. Post, who died at 78, was one of the leaders in the Henry George movement of the early 80's when George was backed by recognized labor and other progressive forces for mayor of New York and came nearly being elected. Few remember those stirring days now. During his long and useful life, Mr. Post was the champion of the oppressed and fought many a battle in behalf of the "under dog." As Assistant Secretary of Labor in the Wilson administration, Mr. Post many times proved his friendship for the workers. He kept his head during the "Red" hysteria of 1919 and succeeding year and did much to mitigate the lot of those who fell innocent victims to that popular outburst of unreason. In his book, "The Deportation Delirium of 1920," he told the story of the government's drive against alleged "Reds" and confirmed the opinion of many noted lawyers and others who had roundly denounced the whole proceedings as largely unjustified and tinged with inexcusable cruelty and autocracy.

Mr. Post's death is a big loss to the nation,

which needs men of his liberality and enlightenment today perhaps more than ever before.

* * *

Diplomatic immunity, which was assailed the other day by Senator Blease of South Carolina, seems to be much like the privilege enjoyed by kings of old, who were immune from punishment when their carriages carelessly ran over children in the streets. Here in this country foreign diplomats have immunity and when they violate the law they are not arrested as are common American citizens. No, indeed, they enjoy "diplomatic immunity" and the worst that can happen to them is their recall to their own countries if the State Department is sufficiently vigorous in protesting. Time and time again foreign diplomats of all grades and members of their families have shamelessly violated traffic laws in Washington and next to nothing has happened to them. Senator Blease's protest was caused by the recent injury in Washington of a 12-year-old girl by an automobile driven by the 14-year-old son of the British Ambassador. The District of Columbia prohibits the driving of cars by persons under 16, but the Ambassador's son was driving just the same and no action can be taken against the Ambassador or his son, though the Ambassador has promised to make all "reasonable amends" for the accident. "Let's enforce the laws alike on all persons," Senator Blease urged. Well, why not? Are foreign diplomats sacred, to do as they please regardless of American laws? How about it, you American citizens?

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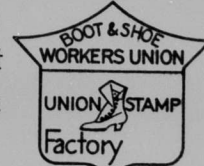
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Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor
246 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

COLLIS LOVELY
General President

CHARLES L. BAINE
General Secretary-Treasurer



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MEMBER OF
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FRIDAY, JANUARY 20, 1928

A Senator rises to ask whether the war in Nicaragua is a private war, Congress having voted no declaration of hostilities. The Senator ought to be informed that a famous cartoonist once made himself a great deal more famous by drawing a series of cartoons around foolish questions.

Senator Watson announces that the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce is so busy it probably will not be able to take up Senator Johnson's coal strike investigation bill. Of course Senator Watson may find he is mistaken, but anyway, his declaration is one of those things worth remembering.

Of late many advertisements have been appearing in the press asking for women to do home work and telling them that they can in this way earn up to twenty dollars a week, and usually the work to be done is sewing. Investigation will invariably show that these concerns are interested in getting their work done cheaply by evading hours of labor laws, minimum wage laws and other statutes put on the books for the protection of working women. The main idea with the advertiser is to get profits for himself and he cares nothing about the injury his policies inflict upon others. Leaving out of consideration entirely the employer and the worker in such transactions it must not be forgotten that there is a very serious public interest in this question of home work, particularly with relation to manufacturing clothing for sale. In the first place, there can be no sanitary regulation on the part of governmental agencies, and disease may be spread throughout a community as the result of a garment being manufactured under these conditions in a home infected with tuberculosis or other infectious or communicable diseases. Another matter of public concern over the home work policy is that very frequently little children are forced to work long hours in insanitary homes on such work in order to add to the family income, in violation of child labor laws and to the great harm of the children and the community. Because of the grave dangers involved in the home work scheme of things it has been prohibited by law in a great many places and the cheap labor hucksters attempting to do business on that basis should receive no encouragement from any decent citizen, and, in fact, they should be exposed by everyone who has the welfare of the country at heart.

Protection of Money or Men

Recent newspaper stories telling of the killing of American marines in Nicaragua and the dispatching of others to that country by the Navy Department should cause the people of this country who read such news to stop and think about what it means. Should we bind ourselves to protect the dollars of American capitalists with the lives of American boys?

Foreign loans are made at a high rate of interest and the investors, we believe, should be made to stand the risk that comes as the result of their gamble for gain. Recently Representative Garrett said that it was the business of the American Government to protect American lives and property abroad, but that it was not the business of American concerns to stabilize foreign banks and loan money to foreign countries and then send over marines to protect their interests. He said America was not called on to collect private debts abroad. Further, that no one has ever shown in a single instance where the life or property of any American in Nicaragua was endangered, and that the administration should make known to the American people just when and how such American life or property was endangered in that country.

The present situation in Nicaragua offers an example of what may often arise in the case of private loans to foreign countries. These are often made with the approval of the State Department, and when they become endangered the investors naturally look to the government to protect them.

Such censoring and approving of foreign loans by the State Department was criticised recently by Senator Glass, who was Secretary of the Treasury at the close of the Wilson administration. He disapproved of sending vast quantities of American capital abroad for investment at a high rate of interest when, if the same capital would stay at home, where it belongs, it would tend very strongly to reduce the home rate of interest to farmers and small business generally. He also stated his intention to introduce a bill at the present session of Congress to correct this growing evil.

During the year of 1927 nearly two billion American dollars were loaned to foreign countries. The amount of the foreign debt to this country, not counting the war debt, is \$15,000,000,000—an almost inconceivable sum.

Much of this money has been loaned to solvent countries on the best of security, and some of it was risked in insecure countries and in speculative enterprises. Some of the communities and commercial undertakings that have borrowed money from the United States must make a profit of 12 or 15 per cent a year if they are to meet their obligations. To do this they must be more prosperous than the great mass of American business concerns, and yet our government is taking it upon itself to protect such gambling investments of American capitalists with the lives of American boys.

The same financial interests that make such loans in foreign countries very frequently float bonds in this country and sell them to the American people, collecting their commission for so doing. However, when the bonded institutions default in such cases no marines will be called upon to sacrifice their lives to protect the investments of the common herd and the unfortunate small investor will be the one to suffer the loss, because after the bonds are put on the market the banking interests responsible for floating them are released from all responsibility.

In such instances as that in Nicaragua, where the big financial interests make direct investments, at very high rates of remuneration, when the possibility of loss appears on the surface these interests call upon the government to send armed forces into the country to protect their investments, and, strange as it may seem to the average American citizen, those forces are very promptly landed to take care of the situation.

In our own country the government does not guarantee the safety of investments of its citizens, and it certainly should not do so in foreign countries. If money so invested were kept at home, it would greatly add to the prosperity of the masses of the people, while the foreign investments only benefit the big financial interests.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

"No one will deny—no honest man can deny—that if our offices are sold for cash, the government must become corrupt and in the end must fail."—Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska.

Announcement has been made from headquarters at Indianapolis of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners that the twenty-second general convention of the union will be held in 1928 at a date later to be set. One of the most important features of the convention will be the formation of laws governing the Home for the Aged in Florida and the old age pension system which the union has put into force. Frank Duffy, international secretary-treasurer, has issued a call to members to prepare amendments to the constitution for submission not later than July 15th in order to receive consideration from the resolutions committee.

Books without number are published on Mussolini's personality. One distracted reviewer writes: "The more Mussolini is explained, it would seem, the more mysterious he becomes." The ancient system of surrounding "heroes" with an air of mystery has no place in this realistic age. The stage poses and individual whims of Mussolini do not affect the world's welfare—his principles do. It is of no importance to American wage workers whether Mussolini's eyes glow or pierce, whether his mouth relaxes or tightens. The question should be: Does Mussolini's Fascism rest on the autocratic ideal? Does this denial of free press and speech, this destruction of Italian trade unionism and enforcement of compulsory arbitration fit into the American theory of government? Workers should be interested in principle. Individuals pass on.

Before the advent of the trade union the employer dictated the number of hours that should constitute a work day and the worker had to accept that decision. When it came to fixing wages the employer arbitrarily named the amount to be paid and there was nothing for the worker to do but humbly submit. In fact the life of the worker was almost completely regulated by his employer, he worked when the employer said so, he had to take the hours left by the employer for sleep and rest, and the employer even commanded as to where and how he should live. When the unions came into being and sought to change this state of affairs it was but natural that employers who had so long exercised mastership over the worker should fight stubbornly against relinquishing the power he had come to feel was his by right. Under such circumstances it required courage, patience, perseverance and the making of many and great sacrifices to bring about a condition wherein the worker would have something to say about these things and be able to bargain on a basis of something resembling equality with his employer. In this way the principle of collective bargaining was slowly and surely established until today it is quite generally recognized by nearly all the people as a fair and reasonable proposition, and is only disputed by greedmongers and industrial tyrants. The price paid for the right of collective bargaining was so high and involved such trials and suffering that no wage worker should regard it lightly or relinquish it without a terrific battle. The only way to hold the privilege is by maintaining powerful trade unions, and that can only be done by every member taking a serious interest in the affairs of his organization. The beginning of the new year is a good time to think of these things and to act accordingly.

WIT AT RANDOM

Hostess (to gloomy youth)—I hope you enjoyed your game with Major Swift. He's awfully clever at cards.

Youth—I should think he is! He started by telling my fortune, and now he's counting it.—Tit-Bits.

They were very much in love, but at last came the day when they had a bitter quarrel and they parted, each resolved never to see the other again as long as they lived.

Years passed, and they had almost forgotten that little love affair, when one night they came face to face with each other at a dance.

The man felt rather embarrassed, but he went eagerly up to her, nevertheless, and said softly:

"Why, Muriel!"

She looked at him indifferently.

"Let me see," she said calmly. "Was it you or your brother who used to be an old admirer of mine?"

He was snubbed, but he rose to the occasion.

"I really don't remember," he replied affably.

"Probably my father."—London Answers.

A Ford had stalled and the usual crowd had collected around it, all offering expert advice, but to no avail; the Ford would not go. At last in despair the owner cried: "Doesn't anybody know anything about this car?"

"Only a lot of bum jokes," a mournful individual said.—Okla. Whirlwind.

Cora—Isn't that the vase I gave you Christmas?

Clara (feebly)—Why, yes, my dear—and what a coincidence! I brought it here to—to match it—so that I can have a pair.—Life.

A dusky son of Alabama was busily engaged in a cootie hunt. When asked by a sergeant what he was doing, he replied:

"I'se a-huntin' of dem 'rifmatic bug."

"What do you mean, Arithmetic Bug?" queried the sergeant. "Why do you call them Arithmetic Bugs?"

"'Cause de adds to ma misery, dey subtracts from ma pleasure, dey divides ma attention, and dey multiply like hell."—Tips and Taps.

It was dusk as she stopped at the roadside garage.

"I want a quart of red oil," she said.

The man gasped and hesitated.

"Give me a quart of red oil," she repeated.

"A qu-quart of r-r-red oil?"

"Certainly," she said. "My tail light has gone out!"

Farmer Gray hired a raw Irishman to plow his field. "Now, Pat," he said, "to make your first furrow straight, you'd better choose a mark and plow towards it." By and by the farmer came to see how Pat was getting along, and found that the plow had been wandering all over the field.

"Why, Pat," he exclaimed, "I thought I told you to choose a mark and plow towards it?"

"Sure, and Oi did, sor," replied Pat. "I plowed straight for the cow on the hill beyond, and the crayter wouldn't keep still."

"How did you get your head cut up that way? Railway accident?"

"No; a fellow threw some tomatoes at me."

"But surely tomatoes wouldn't crack your head?"

"No; but the man forgot to take the can off them."—Progressive Grocer.

MOST CHRISTIAN PROPOSAL MADE!

Editor, Clarion,
San Francisco, California.

Sir: Years ago monarchs were proud to assume the title "Most Christian King." Needless to say their actions continually belied that description; for, breathing out fire and slaughter, their very bishops blessed their armies' banners with bell, book, and candle and anthems grandly roaring for blood. All thought of practicing sweet reasonableness and peace was deemed pusillanimous, and Church and State alike cast aside as unworthy the role of peacemakers.

Today whatever may be our opinion of the existing government of Russia, whatever may be assigned as their motive, there can be no doubt that their late proposal for world disarmament is the most Christian proposal any government ever made. Whether in pretense or in truth, it comes as a challenge, not only to all professions of religion, but even as a challenge to the good sense of the man in the street, called upon to pay endless imposts to support a system that holds the world in terror, and offers no countervailing benefit; only speedier Death and heavier Taxes!

Nor does this Russian suggestion savor of the chimerical.

Britain and America have for a century and more proved the efficacy of the Russian proposal. Listen!

On the 28th of April, 1818, President Monroe announced to the world the signing of the Rush-Bagot Arrangement by which was accomplished the Total Disarmament of the artificial line that separated Britain's possessions in America from the territory of the United States. How successful this disarmament has proved, the merest child can inform any purblind politician who can't and won't see it. It smacks of ludicrous satire that with shores separated by 3000 miles of sea, defense demands monstrous navies, while touching frontiers are safe under total disarmament.

Preparation for war, Monroe declared, is a "constant stimulus to suspicion and ill-will." Then why not accept Russia's challenge at its face value and demand world disarmament?

EDWARD BERWICK.

Pacific Grove, Calif.,
January 11, 1928.

STATE GAINS IN EMPLOYMENT.

Holiday shopping and the consequent employment of extra workers by mercantile establishments was the principal factor in the betterment of industrial conditions noted in the San Francisco bay region during December, according to the survey of the United States Department of Labor, released Saturday.

"Manufacturing activities, on the whole, are approaching normal, and expansion is shown in the establishing of new plants and enlargements. A pipe and steel plant has employed extra shifts, to be continued for some time. Sugar refineries will resume operations in January," the survey stated.

Noticeable unemployment was reported at Richmond because of release of many men by an oil company. Two automobile assembly plants closed down temporarily for inventory taking, throwing about 600 men out of work.

Building activity continues in San Francisco and the bay cities, but with a large over-supply of help apparent, according to the survey. Commencement of construction of the Alameda airport, employing a large number of men, and spring plowing and grain seeding in Alameda County will ease the situation.

"Nothing is so good that it cannot be made better, and the Navy should be the first to admit that improvements might and should be made. If the conditions which existed when the S-4 went down cannot be changed, heaven help us."—Representative Charles I. Gifford of Massachusetts.

PROBLEMS OF WOMEN IN INDUSTRY.

By Mary Anderson,

Director, Women's Bureau, United States Department of Labor.

The Women's Bureau is primarily a research, investigational and standard-making organization, and for this reason fact-dissemination is one of its most important services. Dealing, as it does, though in a purely non-administrative capacity, with the welfare of one-fifth of the working population of the United States, the value of its studies can be realized only through the distribution, to the widest extent possible, of the facts uncovered in those studies.

The methods used by the bureau to achieve this end differ little from those of other government agencies, but their outlet is of necessity highly specialized.

The subject of women in industry has a varying appeal to groups that seem at times to be at the poles of social interest, though equally necessary to the welfare of society. On the one hand the labor group is vitally interested in the work of women outside the home because of its effect as competition on the standards for which union organizations are striving.

If many women are to receive low wages and to work under bad conditions because they are economically weak and unorganized, they immediately become a menace to the work of organized men. Organized women, though far fewer in numbers, have the same menace to fear and to a still greater degree. In his turn the employer finds women's work interesting, because the life of his factory may depend upon its factors of supply, regularity and dependability.

For example, a bureau report on the causes of lost time confirms other studies of absenteeism and shows that illness and home duties caused much the greatest amount of time lost by the women reporting. Evidently these women are badly adjusted to industry, either from the standpoint of low wages—so that they were without help at home—or because they were working under conditions inimical to health.

The conscientious employer is almost as vitally concerned with the competition of the unskilled, cheap woman labor of his unscrupulous, ignorant, or merely unthinking fellow manufacturer as is the union man or woman, because such competition can disastrously undercut his business. In other words, industry as a whole has a large and important stake in the work of the more than 8,500,000 women gainfully employed in this country.

* * *

And society itself has a stake. The woman worker is not only an economic contributor, but, in her family capacity, a center of social existence. The 2,000,000 married women actually engaged in paid employment outside their homes are a stake; and the 6,500,000 other women who are potential wives and mothers are a still greater stake.

The problems that arise from taking the mother from the care of her family at the period, too often, when the children stand in greatest need of her, are urgent matters in the standard of life of the community as a whole. The health and efficiency of a not inconsiderable part of the next generation, both as workers and as citizens, are dependent upon the effective solution of those problems.

The domestic science teacher wanted some plums and one of the boys was called out of his class to go after them. "Pinch a couple," warned the teacher, "to be sure they're ripe."

The boy came back and handed her the sack. "I pinched a whole bagful," he announced gleefully. "Here's your money back."

INTERNATIONAL LABOR NEWS.

Argentina: British Settlers—A dispatch from London states that negotiations are under way to carry out the Argentine Railway colonization scheme. It is stated that the collaboration of the British government will be sought in securing suitable colonists from Great Britain.

Finland: Immigrant Funds—It has been recently estimated that the amount of money sent to Finland by Finnish immigrants in the United States and Canada reaches approximately the sum of sixty to eighty million marks annually.

Germany: End Tobacco Strike—The strike of 120,000 cigar workers in Germany has been brought to a close, as the result of negotiations between the workers and employers held in conjunction with the Federal Minister of Labor. The agreement reached provides that the reprisals taken by the hostile parties shall be repealed immediately and that no punishments are to be inflicted upon the strikers. The existing wage agreement is prolonged for more than a year and the current wages will be increased from 10 to 12 per cent, effective March 31, 1928.

Strike Fund—The northwestern group of the German iron and steel industries has decided, after various negotiations with its members and connected groups, to create a strike fund, into which each member must pay the sum of five marks per month for each of the workmen and employees employed by him on January 1st of the year.

Netherlands: Agriculture and Industry—At its recent session, held at The Hague, the Roman Catholic Emigrant Congress, whose principal object is to afford moral and economic aid to emigrants, also gave intensive consideration to plans providing for the development of agricultural and industrial life in the Netherlands.

New Zealand: Superannuation Plan—One of New Zealand's old established firms, of Dunedin, has initiated a superannuation plan for the 100 employees of the company. The plan is intended to provide a minimum pension of £150 a year for office and traveling staff, or £100 per annum for store staff, at the age of 60. Proportional endowment life insurance policies on every member of the staff participating will be carried, the cost of which is to be shared equally between the employees and the company under trustees.

INJUNCTION IS "CLASS" WEAPON.

In a joint debate with Walter Gordon Merritt, well-known lawyer for anti-union associations, before the Women's City Club of New York, John P. Frey, secretary of American Federation of Labor Metal Trades Department, cited numerous cases to prove the class character of the labor injunction.

The record compiled by Mr. Frey showed that an act done by business men is considered legal, but is held illegal when done by workers, who are denied trial by jury and other rights.

One of these outstanding cases was the boycott of the Retail Dealers' Association of South Dakota against jobbers and wholesalers who sold to the mail order house of Montgomery Ward. The names of these jobbers and wholesalers were printed in the retailers' official publication.

Montgomery Ward applied to Federal Judge Carland for an injunction against the retailers' boycott. The court refused the request on the ground that the right to purchase or to refuse to purchase by a business man must be protected.

This case is identical with the Bucks Stove and Range Company, wherein trade unionists were denied rights granted to South Dakota retailers. President Gompers, Vice-President Mitchell and Secretary Morrison were sentenced to jail because they held views similar to Judge Carland.

Unions exist for the protection of the workers. The label helps in accomplishing that purpose.

U. S. CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces the following open competitive examination:

Apprentice, Government Printing Office—Applications for this position must be on file with the Civil Service Commission at Washington, D. C., not later than February 25th. The date for assembling of competitors will be stated on their admission cards, and will be about ten days after the close of receipt of applications.

The examination is to fill vacancies in the Government Printing Office at Washington, D. C., and vacancies occurring in positions requiring similar qualifications.

Appointments will be made to apprenticeships in the following trades: printer, pressman, bookbinder, electrotyper, stereotyper, photoengraver, and machinist.

For the trades listed above, apprentices will receive for the first year one-third of the minimum rate of wages of mechanics of the trade to which assigned; for the second and third years, one-half the rate, and for the fourth year, two-thirds of the rate. The present rate of wages paid journeymen of the trades mentioned is as follows: Printers \$1 to \$1.15 an hour dependent upon the work to which assigned; pressmen, \$1 to \$1.10 an hour; bookbinders, \$1 to \$1.05 an hour; electrotypers and stereotypers, \$1.10 an hour; photoengravers, \$1.20 an hour; and machinists, \$1.10 an hour.

Competitors will be rated on mental tests, and mechanical aptitude tests.

Full information may be obtained from the United States Civil Service Commission at Washington, D. C., or the secretary of the United States Civil Service Board of Examiners at the post office or custom house in any city.

UNION LABOR LIFE INSURANCE.

By G. G. Perkins,

Vice-President—Western Representative.

Many years ago, trades unions first started paying death benefits, for the sufficient purpose of supplementing the Charity-propelled "Hat" with which to help bury the dead, with a paid-for death benefit, by and through the union. No good trade unionist or real man wants to go to heaven via the Charity route. One of St. Peter's first questions of applicants for admission through the pearly gates is, "Did you provide for a decent burial, and leave a little for the dependent loved ones left behind and alone?"

The acceptance of charity has an undermining, weakening influence upon one's character. Independence, even in the matter of burial, strengthens man's self-respect and confidence in himself; and both are necessary for successful achievement.

It was for these fundamental reasons, and to make secure death benefits, and add thereto one's earning capacity for the benefit of the loved ones and dependents left alone after the final curtain, that the Union Labor Life Insurance Company was created.

"How does your new cigarette lighter work?"

"Fine; I can light it with one match now."—Carolina Buccaneer.

Union House Union Clerks
Demand the Label

We have every item of Men's Apparel
from Sox to Suits with the United
Garment Workers' Label

Johnson's

2554 MISSION STREET
Next to New Mission Theatre

LABOR QUERIES.

Questions and Answers on Labor: What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers, Etc., Etc.

Q.—Is there a national organization of neckwear workers?

A.—Neckwear workers have no central organization. They are organized in six local unions in direct affiliation to the American Federation of Labor.

Q.—Do members of the American Wire Weavers' Association make all kinds of wire?

A.—This organization embraces all journeymen employed in the manufacture of the Fourdrinier wire used in the paper-making industry.

Q.—What was the beginning of the system of giving legal aid to those unable to pay high court fees?

A.—The beginning was made in New York in 1876, when the first legal aid organization came into existence. There are now many legal aid organizations, including a municipal legal aid bureau in Kansas City, Mo.

Q.—Which was the first big trade union to take up workers' education? When was the Workers' Education Bureau established?

A.—It is difficult to say which was the first union to establish workers' education activities, but the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union was one of the first labor organizations in the field in the United States, having approved the principle in 1914. The Workers' Education Bureau was founded in April, 1921.

Q.—Who is R. G. Soderstrom?

A.—He is a leading labor member of the Illinois Legislature, representing the 39th Senatorial District. He is an officer of the Trades and Labor Assembly of Streator, Ill., and is also an active member of the Typographical Union.

HAVE BRAKES IN SAFE CONDITION.

Motorists, look to your brakes.

To increase safety on street and highway, Frank G. Snook, chief of the State Division of Motor Vehicles, has directed a campaign against inadequate and ineffective brakes on motor vehicles. State officers have the co-operation of city police and town marshals in this safety campaign.

Since "ignorance of the law is no excuse," the Legal Department of the California State Automobile Association calls attention to the text of the law, which is Section 94 of the Vehicle Act.

"Every motor vehicle operated upon a public highway shall be provided at all times with brakes which shall be adequate to promptly check the speed of and to stop such motor vehicle."

Not only should a motorist have good brakes, but he should use them as required by law in Section 137.

"No person having control or charge of a motor vehicle shall allow such vehicle to stand on any public highway unattended without first effectively setting the brakes thereon and stopping the motor of said vehicle."

"If you have any doubt as to what this requirement is, and whether your brakes meet the test, it will pay you to have a competent brake service station make an examination," says the Association announcement. "The payment of damages or even a traffic fine may be greatly in excess of the small cost of 'having the brakes fixed.'"

THIS WEEK'S TIDBITS

By Betty Barclay

CARDINAL GELATIN SALAD.

- 1 package lemon-flavored gelatin.
- 1½ cups boiling water.
- ½ cup canned beet juice.
- 1 cup celery, shredded.
- 1 cup beets, sliced.
- ½ cup Spanish onions, cut fine.
- 1 green pepper, shredded.
- ¼ teaspoon salt.

Dissolve gelatin in boiling water. Add beet juice. When cold, add celery, beets, onion, green pepper and salt. Pour into individual molds. Turn out on lettuce, serve with mayonnaise dressing. Serves eight.

FIFTEEN-DOLLAR PIE.

- ¼ cup sugar.
- 2 tablespoons flour.
- 1½ tablespoons melted butter.
- Juice 1 lemon.
- 1 egg yolk.
- ½ cup milk.
- 1 egg white.
- Few grains salt.

Mix sugar and flour, add melted butter, lemon juice, egg yolk slightly beaten, milk, egg white stiffly beaten, and salt. Bake in one crust, and cover with meringue or not, as desired.

CHICKEN TETRAZINNI.

- 1¼ c. cooked shredded chicken.
- ¾ c. cooked shredded ham.
- ¾ c. cooked spaghetti.
- 1 small green pepper shredded.
- ½ red pimento.
- 3 tbs. butter.
- 2 c. cream.
- 3 egg yolks.
- 1 tsp. salt.
- ½ tsp. paprika.
- 2 mushrooms chopped fine.

Simmer slowly green pepper, mushrooms and butter in a covered dish. Add ham, chicken and paprika, and cook together 2 or 3 minutes. Add spaghetti, pimento, cream and salt, boiling about 4 minutes. Mix yolks of eggs with 2 tablespoons of cream and stir into the mixture. Take off fire at once.

EGG-NOG.

- 1 egg.
- 1 tablespoon sugar.
- ⅛ teaspoon salt.
- Juice of 1 orange.
- Juice of ½ lemon.
- ¼ cup crushed ice.

Beat white of egg until stiff; add, gradually, one-half the sugar and salt, and one-half the orange juice. To yolk of egg add remaining sugar and fruit juices and beat until thick. Put ice in glass; pour in first mixture; then gently fold in second mixture and serve.

GERMAN SOUR BEEF.

- 2 cups water.
- ½ cup lemon juice.
- ½ teaspoon salt.
- ⅛ teaspoon pepper.
- 1 large onion.
- 1 carrot.
- 2 pounds cheap cut of beef.

Cut onion in thin slices; cut carrot in strips; add water, lemon juice, salt and pepper, and pour over the beef, and leave overnight. Drain meat; put in small agate pan; dredge meat with flour, and put in hot oven until flour is brown. Add one cup of the water in which meat was soaked,

and cover closely. Bake slowly, and, when half done, add vegetables, drained from water, and continue the cooking, adding more liquid, as needed. When tender, remove to serving-dish, and thicken gravy, of which there should be one cup, with two tablespoons flour, mixed with two tablespoons cold liquid. Add, if desired, one-fourth cup sour cream. Put vegetables around the beef, and serve gravy in a sauce-boat.

The lemon juice helps very much to make tough meats tender.

If a man makes himself a worm, he must not complain when trodden on.—Kant.

OTTO RASTORFER P. J. BARCHI GUS CORVI
The Only Union Store in the Mission
UNION FLORIST
Funeral Work and Decorations a Specialty
3017 SIXTEENTH STREET, near Mission St.
Telephone Market 3285

Herman's Hats
Union Made
2386 MISSION STREET
Near 20th St.

N. H. HOWARD Phone MARKET 3697
Sterling Auto Top Co.
AUTOMOBILE PAINTING
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633-635-637 GOLDEN GATE AVENUE

Home of Generous Credit

DRESS WELL
On Easy Terms

HOME CLOTHING CO.
2500 MISSION STREET

Phone Market 170 UNION STORE
BROWN & KENNEDY
FLORAL ARTISTS
Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices
3089 Sixteenth St., Near Valencia San Francisco

EVERYTHING
FOR THE
HOME
EASY TERMS

Sterling
FURNITURE COMPANY
BUNSTER & SAXE
1049 MARKET STREET

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

These Topics are Furnished by the President of the Typographical Union, and Those Desiring Items Inserted Will Kindly Forward Them to Him at 525 Market St., Room 701.

The following is a resume of the business transacted at the January meeting of No. 21: Initiated as journeymen: E. L. Bate, Arminda J. Bever, R. Cameron, H. E. Johnson, E. L. McKay, R. J. McKenny; and as apprentice members: T. Bianco, B. Carson, J. W. Dunlop, L. F. Morris and R. M. Penny. The voting on endorsements for candidates aspiring to the vacancy existing on the Executive Council resulted in the following vote: Perry 91, Kane 2. Diplomas from the I. T. U. were presented to Theodore Gustafson and Wm. H. Price. The application of E. F. Walters for admission to the Union Printers Home was reported to have been endorsed by the executive committee, and the union approved this action. The union's arbitrators reported that the expense entailed in the recent arbitration case totaled \$14,515.23. The scale committee reported the result of its negotiations with the publishers, and the report of the committee was accepted. An honorable withdrawal card was granted to F. C. Harper, who has taken up residence in Manila. Applications for the old age pension by the following were approved: R. A. Nelgner, Emma M. Shaw, E. R. Tansey and F. S. Wilson. The attention of the membership was called by D. K. Stauffer to the physical condition of D. H. Lindsay, a member of No. 21, who has been a victim of tuberculosis for several years. Mr. Lindsay is now living in San Bernardino, and according to Mr. Stauffer is in need of assistance to make his abode upon the desert in an endeavor to regain his health, and it was moved and carried that chapels of the city be circularized in an endeavor to raise sufficient funds to assist Mr. Lindsay. Following a scathing arraignment of conditions in the Chronicle chapel the executive committee was ordered to make a thorough investigation of the union conduct of our members in the Chronicle chapel. Much feeling was shown by members present toward the alleged abuses in this office. It was first proposed that a special committee of four, one from each of the other newspapers, investigate this office, but as stated above, the investigation was ordered to be made by the executive committee. The meeting adjourned at 3:45.

Members of the Typographical Union were gratified last week to learn that H. L. White had been selected as secretary of the State Industrial Accident Commission. Announcement of the appointment was made by Will J. French. Mr. White, who was a former official of No. 21, was secretary of the Commission several years back.

In recognition of his ability as a craftsman and his interest in the printing industry, Mr. J. Faunt LeRoy has been appointed by Benjamin E. Mallory, supervisor of trade and industrial teacher training, to be a member of the trade examination committee for Smith-Hughes Teacher Training candidates. The committee, of which Mr. Faunt LeRoy is a member, held its first meeting on Sunday last at the University of California.

Mr. Ronald W. Brashear, well-known to the printers of San Francisco, has been named vice-president of the Calmar Printing Co., Inc.

On January 1 the Bureau of Education of the International Typographical Union announced that more than 11,000 students were enrolled for the Course of Lessons in Printing. The Bureau attributes this remarkable showing to the co-operation of local officers and members.

Leo Kern, who sailed on one of the Matson liners for Australia recently, writes from Honolulu that he was visiting the printers in the Paradise of the Pacific, and sent regards to friends here.

John B. Nary has returned from Lewiston, Idaho.

George (Kid) Woods has arrived from the southern part of the State.

Charles Gallagher left this week for the East. The following is an item from the Southern California Labor Press of last week: "Unless the publishers' representatives and those of the union can agree upon an arbiter at their meeting next Wednesday, it is likely a joint letter will be forwarded to President Howard of the I. T. U. and Representative Kelly of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, asking them to select the chairman of the approaching arbitration proceedings, as each side to the controversy in Los Angeles has rejected every name thus far presented. This plan was tentatively agreed upon at last Wednesday's meeting, subject to the approval of the publishers, whose representatives will report next week."

New York Typographical Union last month entered into a 5-year contract in the job branch which calls for \$1.00 a week increase each year throughout the life of the contract. Hours are: Day shift 44; night shift 40; third 35.

MAILERS' NOTES.

A scale committee, consisting of five members, was elected from a field of nine candidates at last Sunday's meeting of the union, as follows: John Barry, Ferdinand Barbrack, Alfred F. O'Neill, Harold I. Christie and Robert M. Hearon. The committee was instructed to notify the San Francisco Newspaper Publishers' Association and other employers of a desire to change the existing agreement.

STEREOTYPERS GAIN.

Stereotypers employed on Trenton, N. J., newspapers have secured substantial wage increases that continue until September 1, 1929. Rates per day for the last year will be \$9.50. The old scale was \$53 a week.

JUDICIAL CZARS MUST GO.

The power to issue an injunction is a power which courts have gradually built up, adding straw upon straw. Any judge who can issue an injunction is an autocrat. He can command and he can punish for disobedience. That is a strange power to exist in a democracy and it cannot continue forever. It is the reverse of democracy—denial of democracy. Judicial czars are having their last wild fling, like Wilhelm in the days before the Armistice and the exile.

Unions exist for the protection of the workers. The label helps in accomplishing that purpose.

THE RIGHT TO WORK.

By Edwin Markham.

Out of the Roads they gathered, a hundred thousand men,
To ask for a hold on life as sure as the wolf in his den.
Their need lies close to the quick of life as the earth lies close to the stone;
It is as meat to the slender rib, as marrow to the bone.
They ask but leave to labor for a taste of life's delight,
For a little salt to savor their bread, for houses watertight.
They ask but the right to labor and to live by the strength of their hands,
They who have bodies like knotted oaks and patience like the sea sands.
And the right of a man to labor, and his right to labor in joy,
Not all your laws can strangle that right nor the gates of hell destroy,
For it came with the making of man and was kneaded into his bones,
And it will stand at the last of things on the dust of crumbled thrones.

GO WEST, YOUNG MAN.

According to the News of Morton, Illinois, the following notice appeared not long ago in the want ad column of a Western newspaper:

"Mr. Gerad Allen, Jr., Personal Escorter, Tots and Kiddies took to school and returned prompt in perfect condition if received that way. Military discipline. Rates 25c a week. Special rates to twins. Refined conversation. No extra charge for nose wiping. All I ask is a trial."

M. Friedman & Co.

259-273 POST ST., NEAR STOCKTON.

A Bargain Furniture, Rug and Carpet Store all year round, where your credit goes as far as your cash, and your word is good for credit.

Compare our prices with others. We will be satisfied with the result.

We welcome you whether you are buying or "just looking." Give us a chance to prove it.

THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK

SAVINGS

COMMERCIAL

INCORPORATED FEBRUARY 10TH, 1868

*One of the Oldest Banks in California,
the Assets of which have never been increased
by mergers or consolidations with other Banks*

MEMBER ASSOCIATED SAVINGS BANKS OF SAN FRANCISCO

526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

DECEMBER 31st, 1927

Assets.....	\$117,394,234.04
Capital, Reserve and Contingent Funds.....	4,850,000.00
Employees' Pension Fund over \$600,000.00, standing on Books at	1.00

MISSION BRANCH.....	Mission and 21st Streets
PARK-PRESIDIO BRANCH.....	Clement St. and 7th Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH.....	Haight and Belvedere Streets
WEST PORTAL BRANCH.....	West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St.

Interest paid on Deposits at the rate of
FOUR AND ONE-QUARTER (4 1/4) per cent per annum,
COMPUTED MONTHLY and COMPOUNDED QUARTERLY,
AND MAY BE WITHDRAWN QUARTERLY

LINDBERGH'S "WE."

Of the many good things that are resulting from Lindbergh's transoceanic flight none is more valuable than the new realization of interdependence the public has obtained from Lindbergh's use of the word "we." The first person singular pronoun is missing from his speech. "We" made the flight, not "I"; the aviator and his monoplane spanned the ocean in a single leap—the machine didn't do it alone, Lindbergh didn't do it alone—they did it together. What a fine recognition of the planning, the thought, the labor and the care that went into the manufacture of the machine! What a fine acknowledgment of the man's dependence on other men! Beautiful because it is so natural, wonderful because it is so unusual, so unexpected!

Who among us is independent? Who accomplishes anything unassisted? Who can live, clothe himself and go about in safety except by the help of others? Yet how often do any of us make acknowledgment of our interdependence? It is only when some genius flashes into view and makes the simple statement that "we" wrought some great deed that one gives a thought to the help one gets from multitudes unseen and unknown.

Isn't there a thought here that all of us can apply to our own business. Who runs the transportation system in your town—the president of the company? The general manager? The superintendent of transportation? The power engineer? the motorman? The conductor? The office boy? The banker? The mayor? No—none of these, but all of them together, plus the hundreds of thousands of others who supply the means by which all are served and through which all prosper. All business is a great co-operative effort—"we" are engaged in it for the benefit of "us." May all of us perceive and appreciate this great truth.—Aera.

ANTI-UNION METHODS.

Why were newspaper reporters debarred from hearings in the \$43,000 suit of the Star Cleaning Company against the Master Cleaners' Association?

The request for secrecy was made by counsel for the association.

The suit is an echo of the city-wide attempt to destroy the Cleaners' Dyers and Pressers' Union. The Star Company joined in this attack. After it expended \$50,000 it reached an agreement with the union and is now suing the "masters" for \$43,000. They agreed to finance the anti-union drive.

Witnesses testified that the Laundry Owners' Association contributed \$10,000 to the war chest and that the Manufacturers and Merchants' Association promised support. To make the public pay for their union-smashing campaign, prices were raised 33⅓ per cent last January. Each member of the association was fined 10 per cent of his receipts during that month.

LOOSE DRESSING.

It is not only the fair sex whose manner of dress is reproachable. The modern youth delights in dangling hose, flowing trousers, binding coats, one glove and what have you.

He has even cast aside the watch-chain, without which his father is not fully dressed. Perhaps this is the greatest of all the sins of modern dressing. Without a chain, or at least a fob with an attachment for the clothing, an expensive watch has about as much chance to remain unbroken with a modern youth as an ice cream soda has of melting outside of a flapper.

Throw aside the garters, the hat and the winter underwear if you must, but stick to the watch-chain while you are going through the silly age. A few years hence you would not part with it for anything.

TRADE UNION PROMOTIONAL LEAGUE.

The regular meeting of the Trade Union Promotional League was held Wednesday evening, January 4, 1928, in Mechanics Hall, Labor Temple.

Meeting was called to order at 8:15 by J. R. Matheson.

Credentials—From the Building Service Employees No. 9 for P. DeBleeker and — Berks. Moved and carried that the credentials be received and the delegates seated.

Communications from Union Label Trades Department in regard to creating a larger demand for the label read, noted and filed. Minutes of Building Trades noted and filed.

Committee Reports—Label Agent W. G. Despte rendered his report for the last two weeks. Visited stores in different parts of the city and both Temples in regard to the label. Still have two vacant spaces on the bulletin board on 16th street. Framing letter to be sent to the different internationals for data for a label campaign. Moved and carried that the report of the label agent be received and concurred in.

Trustees—Reported favorably on the bills; same to be ordered paid.

Reports of Unions: Waiters—Reported that business is fair; look for the house card. Pressmen—Business is fair; look for the label on printing. Coopers—Business is fair. Glove Workers—Business is fair; look for the label on gloves. Cracker Bakers—Business is fair; Auxiliary is going to place a business agent in the field; National Biscuit Co. is still unfair. Garment Workers—Business is fair; ask a demand for their label on shirts, pants and overalls. Grocery Clerks—All chain stores are unfair; Mutual Stores are still unfair; look for and demand the clerk's monthly working button, color changes every month. Hoisting Engineers—Business is slow; Oakland Local has joined with Local No. 59. Elevator Constructors—Business is fair.

Brother Sid France gave interesting talk on the label and to find ways to increase the attendance of the meetings of the League; also on the matter of social affairs. Moved and carried that the matter of social affairs be referred to the Agitation Committee.

Auxiliary reported that they are still going around to the different stores looking for label goods. Sister Despte read a letter from the Unity Hosiery Co. in regard to men's and women's silk hose. Communication from the Unity Hosiery Co. referred from the Auxiliary to the League.

Moved and carried that the Field Secretary write to the International Glove Workers in regard to an ad on the bulletin board.

Dues, \$52.97. Disbursements, \$117.45.

There being no further business to come before the League we adjourned at 9:30 P. M. to meet again on Wednesday evening, January 18, 1928, which will be nomination and election of officers for the term of 1928.

Fraternally submitted,

WM. HERBERT LANE,

Secretary.

WHEN A SPARROW FALLS.

According to scientists, we are now on the verge of a struggle between the insect world and mankind. If each insect born lived until its natural death, it would not be long before fields and woods would be bare and our source of food gone.

One bird devours hundreds of insects in a day, and millions in a lifetime. Millions of birds devour—well, the problem is too difficult to solve, but at any rate they enable us to overcome the insects that remain.

Worth remembering, isn't it? Particularly when the rifle of the small boy is pointed toward one of our feathered friends.

A Great Department Store

Selling Nationally Known Goods for Less Every Day in the Year



1041 MARKET STREET

W. L. Douglas Shoes

(Union Made)



\$6.50

Also a complete line of Union Stamped Work Shoes for Men.

This Store has the Union Card.

R. A. FRENCH

2611 Mission Street

At 22nd St., adjoining The Owl Drug Co.

Time for a New Suit or Overcoat? Come to our great Reorganization Sale now going on. You can really Save Money. Union Made, of Course!



KELLEHER & BROWNE

716 MARKET ST., near Kearny



149 Powell Street, San Francisco

Oakland

Los Angeles

Studios in All Principal Cities in California

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of the Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held January 13, 1928.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., by President Wm. P. Stanton.

Roll Call of Officers—All present with the exception of Secretary O'Connell, who was excused.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Postal Clerks, Frank Benson vice Ed. Archer. Moving Picture Operators, A. L. Noriega, A. L. Bennett. Waiters No. 30, Hugo Ernst, H. B. Ford, L. A. Francoeur, A. J. Gibson, Theodore Johnson, John W. King, Harvey Lorraine, Fred Siegman, W. G. Turner, Jack Weinberger. Garage Employees, Chas. Owens, G. H. Melcher. Cigar Makers, Edward Jackson, Phil Hanlon. Milk Drivers, George H. Freeman, an additional delegate. Barbers No. 148, Alex. Payne, D. F. Tattenham, J. Ducoing, H. Cullen, S. Roman, Al. Howe, Roe H. Baker. Electrical Workers No. 6, Wm. L. Rhys, E. Sabbatchen. Cemetery Workers, Wm. O'Neil, W. England, H. Bush. Photo-Engravers, Thomas Cullen, Adolph Rea. Garment Cutters, Robert Dedeaux. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—Minutes of the Building Trades Council. From the American Federation of Labor with regard to the reorganization of Blacksmiths' Union. From Hatters' Union No. 23, stating it has donated \$10.00 to Miners and \$5.00 to the Homeless Children. From Dr. Leland, with regard to two accidental deaths and the causes for such.

Requests Complied With—From the American Federation of Labor, urging upon all unionists to communicate with our representatives in Congress, requesting them to support H. R. Bill No. 7729 and Senate Bill No. 1940, which would enable states to protect themselves from the influx of prison-made goods if they so desire. From the Union Trades Label Department, requesting

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.

Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.

Co-Op Manufacturing Company.

Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.

Compton's Quick Lunch, 144 Ellis.

Chas. Corriea & Bro., Poultry, 425 Washington Street.

Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.

E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.

Foster's Lunches.

Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.

Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission. Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops Market Street R. R.

Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.

National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.

Purity Chain Stores.

Regent Theatre.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.

The Mutual Stores Co.

Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.

Traug Label & Litho Co.

Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.

All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

unions to post letter containing statement relative to the Tailors' and Garment Workers' labels which are recognized by the American Federation of Labor.

Resolution—Was submitted by Delegate Theodore Johnson, requesting the Council to heartily endorse the appointment of Will J. French as head of the Industrial Accident Commission and that we offer our loyal endeavors and support in any efforts made to improve the provisions and administration of the Workmen's Compensation Act, and that we tender to Governor C. C. Young and to Mr. Will J. French our sincere thanks, commendation and esteem for what they have already done to serve the interests of labor in our common endeavors to improve the industrial and social future of our beloved state. On motion the resolution was adopted. The resolution reads:

Whereas, Governor C. C. Young, through the appointment of Mr. Will J. French as chairman of the Industrial Accident Commission, has shown himself a true friend of labor and entitled to the respect and esteem of all workers in the industries and employments in California; and

Whereas, Mr. Will J. French, since the institution of the workmen's compensation system and his connection therewith, has proved himself an able, conscientious and sympathetic administrator of the law and has thereby endeared himself to all labor, as well as all intelligent and thoughtful people in this State; and

Whereas, The existing Workmen's Compensation Act still contains many inadequate, over-technical and harsh features, which administration alone without aid of remedial legislation will never be able to eradicate, wherefore there is great need and necessity for administration and legislation to go hand in hand in all efforts to improve and adequately furnish such relief as any modern system of workmen's compensation should provide, if it is to survive as a measure of social and industrial justice; and

Whereas, Organized labor in general in this State believes that under the present State government and administration of the Workmen's Compensation Act there presents itself an excellent opportunity for the State of California to re-establish itself in the column of progressive states and write a new chapter in the history of workmen's compensation in California, and if possible to make our system equal to that of any other state in the Union, in every essential respect as our experience and sound public policy may justify; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council, that we heartily endorse the appointment of Mr. Will J. French as head of the Industrial Accident Commission, that we offer our loyal endeavors and support in any efforts made to improve the provisions and administration of the Workmen's Compensation Act; and that we tender to Governor C. C. Young and to Mr. Will J. French our sincere thanks, commendation and esteem for what they have already done to serve the interests of labor in our common endeavors to improve the industrial and social future of our beloved State.

Report of Executive Committee—In the matter of negotiation between the Auto Mechanics and the Transportation Guarantee Company, for the organization of the plant, Brothers Wilson and Kidwell were appointed to assist the Auto Mechanics in said negotiations. In the matter of communication from the American Federation of Labor relative to the status of the Coopers' Union, the secretary was instructed to communicate with Brother Morrison as to the possibility of securing some relief of the grievances of the local union. In conformity with the decision of the Council to be represented on the Planning Commission, Brothers Daly and Johnson were appointed to represent this Council. Report concurred in.

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San Francisco, Calif.

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Reports of Unions—Butchers No. 115—Will hold its annual dance on Saturday evening, January 14th. Office Employees—County Clerk H. I. Mulcrevy is opposing the union in its organizing efforts.

Trade Union Promotional League—Requested a demand for the union label, card and button.

Nominations for Officers—President, Wm. P. Stanton; vice-president, R. H. Baker; secretary-Treasurer, John A. O'Connell; sergeant-at-arms, Patrick O'Brien.

Trustees—Charles Childs, James Hopkins, Wm. Granfield.

Executive Committee—Wm. T. Bonsor, George Kidwell, Laura Molleda, Wm. Granfield, James Coulsting, David Hardy, Richard Patterson, Felix Dumond, George Knell, John Daly, James Wilson, W. G. Turner, Patrick O'Brien.

Organizing Committee—R. C. Kretzberg, Jos. Casey, Richard Patterson, M. S. Maxwell, George Cullen.

Law and Legislative Committee—George Kidwell, Theo. Johnson, R. H. Baker, James Hopkins, Charles Childs, Henry Heidelberg, Emil Buehrer.

Directors of Labor Clarion—C. M. Baker, James Coulsting, Wm. T. Bonsor, M. E. Decker, Stanley Roman.

On motion nominations were closed and will be open next Friday evening.

New Business—Moved that the Law and Legislative Committee be instructed to investigate the matter of teaching trades in prison; motion carried.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Receipts—\$570.44. **Expenses**—\$194.33.

Council adjourned at 8:40 p. m.

Fraternal submitted,

WM. T. BONSOR, Secretary protem.

WHY WEAR JEWELRY?

Why wear jewelry if not to bring out your own good points as well as the beauty and attractiveness of the jewel? It is one of the functions of the jewels to bring beauty into everyday life.

From the earliest times man has sought adornment for his person. This desire for adornment is both legitimate and praiseworthy, since the wearing of beautiful things not only makes the wearer happy but gives pleasure to those who see them as well, thus in its way helping man to obey the injunction to love his neighbor as himself.

The inherent desire of everyone is to wear jewels, but those jewels should be chosen with care—chosen for the individual who is to wear them with due regard to her complexion, size and style—her personality.

A woman's jewels are such intimate things that she should have a feeling of friendliness for them, and she has it if they are truly hers, that is, if as they should, they enhance, not obliterate her fine qualities, so that her personality is seen first before they are noticed. Nothing that one wears should be of the sort to attract attention to itself rather than to the wearer. That is why jewels should fit. No woman would think of buying a costly hat or gown without being sure that it was her hat or gown; that is, that it fitted her and harmonized with her coloring and general style. Yet the usefulness of hats and gowns is limited to a comparative short time, as a rule. How much more care should be spent upon the selection of jewelry, which is expected to last a lifetime and longer.

Then come the wild weather, come sleet or come snow; we will stand by each other, however it blow. Oppression, and sickness, and sorrow, and pain, shall be to our true love as links to the chain.—Longfellow.

CHEST QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Q.—What benefit does the community derive from the Chest Recreation and Character Agencies?

A.—They get boys and girls off to a good start in life by fostering clean sports and high ideals. This group trains boys to be good citizens and girls to be homemakers.

Q.—How many agencies are there in all in the San Francisco Community Chest?

A.—One hundred and seven.

Q.—Don't some of them duplicate each other's work?

A.—No. A confidential exchange records the cases and prevents overlapping.

Q.—Doesn't the Community Chest plan tend to increase the number of organizations dependent on the public?

A.—No. All the agencies were supported by the public before they were organized into the Chest.

Q.—Wouldn't it be better for the Chest to limit itself to purely charity organizations?

A.—That is not the idea of the Chest. Both charity and welfare organizations were needed and were supported by San Francisco before the Chest was organized. Charitable relief produces immediate necessary care and attention; welfare activities prevent, correct and tend to reduce the need of charitable work.

Q.—Do institutions affiliated with the Community Chest maintain control of their own activities?

A.—Yes; each institution has complete independence in the management of its affairs, and is free to carry on its traditional activities which have already won the regard of the public.

Q.—Is personal interest lost by contributing to a common fund?

A.—No; sympathy is broadened. Every city where a Chest exists, reports that the Chest plan has developed a deeper appreciation of the fact that the relief problem of a city is correlated; that there are ramifications of distress which must be met at all points simultaneously. Only through coordination of relief work can this be done.

"LAME DUCK" PROJECT ADOPTED.

By a vote of 55 to 6 the Senate adopted the Norris "lame duck" resolution, which changes the dates the President and Vice-President and members of the Senate and House leave office and their successors come in and alters the date of the assembling of Congress.

Members of Congress are elected in November, but do not take office until the following March. This necessitates the "short session" between the first Monday in December and March 4th, when members who have been repudiated by their constituents assist in the passage of legislation. These "lame ducks" are often interested in securing an appointive public office rather than in the people's welfare.

Under the Norris resolution Senators and Representatives would begin their duties at once, and the "short session" would end. The resolution must be ratified by three-fourths of the States to become effective. This is the fourth time the Senate has approved the measure. The House has failed to pass the resolution.

NO PART OF AMERICAN LABOR.

Class cleavages in the Old World and the absence of same in America gives the American worker a psychology unknown to European workers, said William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, before the student convocation at Syracuse University.

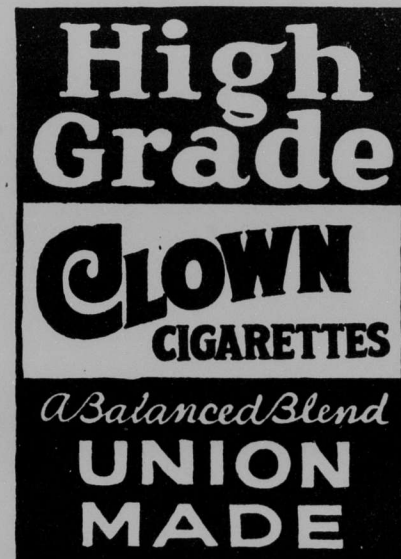
"In the Old World," said President Green, "a social order causes workers to recognize upper class existence. With such a psychological condition, cleavage in monarchical countries between the titled aristocracy and the masses were clearly drawn and it remains in such nations where universal franchise has been granted. There could be no merging of social extremes into a harmonious democratic commonwealth.

"This characteristic of the labor movement in America differentiates it from the labor movements of all other countries. It is distinctly an American idea. We can understand this better by referring to the Declaration of Independence.

"Autocracy, whether by the proletariat, as represented by the Communistic philosophy, or by the seizure and control of government by one man, as represented by Fascism, is opposed by American workers. This attitude of labor is consistent and logical because it has ever sought to be free. It does not believe in domination by the state over the lives and liberties of the individual. Labor has learned, through a study of political history, that freedom of speech, of assemblage and of the press cannot exist where the government controls the people rather than the people control the government.

"The independent spirit of labor in our country has always resented paternalism in any form. It abhors the thought of ever becoming the wards of the state."

Give me the liberty to know, to think, and to utter freely, according to conscience, above all other liberties.—Milton.



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6 P. M.

Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Edward P. Scullin of the chauffeurs, John A. Van Sleet of the moving picture operators, William R. Castro of the carmen, Daniel Callaghan of the carmen, Joseph E. Handman of the beer drivers, Joseph Mazeau of the tile setters, Peter Klein of the waiters.

The local Hatters' Union has made a donation of \$10 to the striking Pennsylvania and West Virginia miners. It also voted a contribution of \$5 to the homeless children fund of the Native Sons.

A communication has been received by the Labor Council from the American Federation of Labor urging all trade unionists to write to Representatives in Congress urging them to vote for House Bill 7729 and Senate Bill 1940. These bills, if passed, will authorize states to protect themselves against a flood of convict-made goods from other states if they so desire. It is to be hoped that many Californians will comply with this request, because we do not flood our own market with home-made prison-labor goods, and we should not allow other states to do so with our market.

The Labor Council last Friday night adopted resolutions commending Governor Young for appointing Will J. French as the head of the Industrial Department of our State Government. Copies of the resolution were ordered sent to the Governor and to Mr. French.

John C. Daly and Theodore Johnson have been appointed to represent the Labor Council on the City Planning Commission. This action was requested by those interested in city planning in order that the greatest degree of harmony possible might be brought about in the work.

The annual ball of Butchers' Union No. 115 was held in the Civic Auditorium last Saturday night and was one of the largest attended affairs in the history of the organization. The main hall and

two side halls were devoted to dancing and many vaudeville turns were put on the stage for the entertainment of that portion of the crowd that cared to take advantage of the opportunity.

Secretary John A. O'Connell of the Labor Council is reported as rapidly improving during the past week and is now in such condition that his physician allows him to partake of some solid food. Heretofore his meals had been confined to liquids. O'Connell says he certainly enjoys the change in menu.

Delegates James Wilson and George Kidwell have been delegated by the Labor Council to assist the Auto Mechanics in organizing some of the establishments that come under the jurisdiction of that organization. Negotiations are now being carried on with the Transportation Guarantee Company of this city looking toward organization of its plant.

First nominations for officers of the Labor Council were held last Friday night and will be open again tonight. The election will be held on the evening of Friday, January 27th. Present indications are that there will be few contests for the different offices to be filled.

Upon request of the Electrical Workers' Union of the city the Law and Legislative Committee of the Labor Council has been directed to make an investigation of the subject of teaching trades to convicts in order than an effort may be made to so handle the matter as to prevent harm coming to the industries coming under any plan of that kind.

The following delegates were seated at the last meeting of the Labor Council: From Postal Clerks, Frank Benson, vice Ed Archer. Moving Picture Operators, A. L. Noriega, A. L. Bennett. Waiters No. 30, Hugo Ernst, H. B. Ford, L. A. Francoeur, A. J. Gibron, Theodore Johnson, John W. King, Harvey Lorraine, Fred Siegman, W. G.

Turner, Jack Weinberger. Garage Employees, Chas. Owens, G. H. Melcher. Cigar Makers, Edward Jackson, Phil Hanlon. Milk Drivers, George H. Freeman, an additional delegate. Barbers No. 148, Alex. Payne, D. F. Tattenham, J. Ducoing, H. Cullen, S. Roman, Al Howe, Roe H. Baker. Electrical Workers No. 6, Wm. L. Rhys, E. Sabbatchen. Cemetery Workers, Wm. O'Neil, W. England, H. Bush. Photo-Engravers, Thomas Cullen, Adolph Rea. Garment Cutters, Robert Dedeaux.

OFFICERS NOMINATED.

The following officers were nominated for the coming year at the meeting of the Labor Council last Friday night:

President, William P. Stanton; vice-president, R. H. Baker; secretary-treasurer, John A. O'Connell; sergeant-at-arms, Patrick O'Brien.

Trustees—Charles Childs, James Hopkins, William Granfield.

Executive Committee—William T. Bonsor, George Kidwell, Laura Molleda, William Granfield, James Coulsting, David Hardy, Richard Patterson, Felix Dumond, George Knell, John Daly, James Wilson, W. G. Turner, Patrick O'Brien.

Organizing Committee—R. C. Krotzberg, Joseph Casey, Richard Patterson, M. S. Maxwell, George Cullen.

Law and Legislative Committee—George Kidwell, Theodore Johnson, R. H. Baker, James Hopkins, Charles Childs, Henry Heidelberg, Emil Buehrer.

Directors of Labor Clarion—C. M. Baker, James Coulsting, William T. Bonsor, M. E. Decker, Stanley Roman.

On motion nominations were closed and will be open next Friday evening, January 20th.

A LOW-WAGE HORROR!

One "responsible officer" of the State Department at Washington gets up at 5 o'clock every Monday morning to do the family wash, Representative Davenport, New York Republican, told the House recently in urging higher pay for State Department officials and consular officers. He did not name the officer.

Representative Oliver, Democrat, Alabama, replied that Secretary of State Kellogg must be held responsible is State Department employees are not sufficiently paid, as he appeared before the Appropriations Committee and did not ask any increase in pay.

STATUE OF GOMPERS.

Erection in Washington, D. C., of a memorial statue of Samuel Gompers, former president of the American Federation of Labor, would be authorized under a bill introduced by Representative Casey, Democrat, Pennsylvania. The statue would be the gift of the Federation.

THAT'S WHY THEY'RE VIGOROUS.

The Pennsylvania Dutch are a hearty lot. "We eat vegetable soup," remarked an old chap recently, "and sour beef. Eafen if we spill winegar on our wests, our food fills us with wim, wigor and witality."

THE RECOGNIZED LABEL



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